

PRESIDENT ASKS AMERICA TO AID IN RELIEF WORK

SAYS NATION SHOULD ADVANCE HUNDRED MILLION TO SAVE SMALL COUNTRIES.

DISTRESS IN HOLY LAND

Armenian and Syrian Relief Only Organization That Can Reach Peoples Who Suffer Most.

The proclamation issued by President Wilson, endorsing the Armenian and Syrian Relief Campaign, that will begin in Missouri Feb. 3 and end Feb. 10, has been accentuated by the President's recommendation, made since he began his travels abroad, that this Government provide a fund of \$100,000,000 to loan to the stricken and dying peoples of the small neutral countries that have been devastated by the war.

Governmental aid cannot be extended to the people of the lands of which the Armenian and Syrian Relief Campaign will relieve. There are more than four millions of these Christian peoples, driven from their homes by the Turks and Kurds mainly because they were Christians, who have no National Governments.

The Armenians lived in Turkish territory, and were prosperous before the war gave the Turks an opportunity to massacre and torture them because of their religious views, and at a time when Christian America could scarcely join other Christian countries in extending the protection that in the past had in a measure deterred the Turks.

But the Armenian and Syrian Relief, with its organization through the missionaries, were able to maintain a system of organization that gave some relief. The Red Cross was unable to give this relief, because of its inability to get into the country where the suffering was the greatest.

Since the armistice was signed other places hitherto inaccessible even to the Armenian and Syrian Relief, are now open, and the sums demanded are much larger. Every cent of money contributed in this campaign will go to relieve the distress of the stricken people.

Every penny of the expense is provided for in another fund, supplied for that purpose, so that not one cent of the contributions is to be wasted.

The 74 eastern counties of Missouri, organized under the direction of James R. Dunn of St. Louis, is asked to raise a quota of \$700,000. The City of St. Louis will raise \$450,000 of this amount, leaving but \$250,000 for the counties. This amount is divided up into small quotas, so that each county can do the work asked without much effort, and without financial strain.

Missouri has met every call on her generosity in the past, and as this will in all probability be the last of the calls growing out of the great war, and Missouri's resources have not been severely taxed, there is no reason to fear that the response will fail, and it is anticipated that a large oversubscription will result.

HOSPITALS FOR THE PERSECUTED

U. S. Government Sells Equipment For Nominal Sum For Worthy Charity.

Fifteen hospitals, of 100 beds each, including complete equipment and 200 motor trucks, were purchased by the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee from the United States Government since the armistice was signed, for a nominal sum. Buildings are already available in Armenia, Syria and Turkey for this equipment, and it is now being moved from France.

More than two million Christian Armenians, Greeks and Syrians, who are in distress because of persecution from the Turks, will thus be provided for. The money derived from the Armenian and Syrian Relief Campaign, Feb. 3-10, will cause these hospitals to be available for the use of those afflicted peoples.

The quota for the Eastern District, outside of St. Louis, is only \$250,000. The United States will raise \$300,000 for the relief of these stricken peoples.

NEED FOR QUICK ACTION

If Relief Be Not Speedily Given Millions of Christians in Far East Will Starve.

James R. Dunn, campaign director for the Armenians and Syrian Relief, has received cable advices from the Near East, telling of the immediate needs of the stricken peoples, who are dying from actual starvation there.

These people, to the number of nearly 4,000,000, were driven from prosperous homes by the merciless Turks during the war. Since the armistice was signed the committee has been able to extend relief where it has hitherto been unable to penetrate.

The campaign opens Feb. 3 and in one week the seventy-four eastern counties of Missouri will raise \$700,000 for this relief.

WHAT ARMENIA IS AND WHY SO HATED BY TURK

BEING CHRISTIANS AND PROSPEROUS BASIS FOR FEELING CENTURIES OLD.

DEATH CLAIMS MILLIONS

Driven Into Burning Desert and Into Sea, Many Massacred, They Had No Chance.

Where is Armenia and who are the Armenians and why should America give to an Armenian and Syrian Relief Fund?

One of the oldest of all the Christian peoples of the earth. That is the Armenians. They live in a province that lies to the eastward of Asia Minor, west of Persia and to the south of the Black Sea.

It is, or would be, a beautiful country, one of earth's oldest regions. It has been under the domination of the Turk for a very long time and what the Turk touches he pollutes and destroys. Despite the Turkish rule and the constantly recurring massacres and persecutions Armenia was one of the fairest parts of the Turkish Empire. The Armenians made of it a wonderful agricultural country, a garden of the Near East. The land was fertile and the sheltered valleys have a wonderful climate.

Armenians have been hated by the Turks from the beginning. The Moslem hated them because they were industrious and prosperous and he hated with a hatred that occasionally flamed into murder, loot and rape. When the Great War came and Turkey threw in her lot with the Germans, the Turk saw a chance to forever rid his empire of the Armenians.

It was an order that 1,800,000 Armenians be deported. Of these 600,000 escaped in one way and another. The remaining 1,200,000 were driven into the deserts or Mesopotamia and Syria. As they went they were killed by bayonet, rifle, club, knife and dagger. Some were driven over mountain precipices, thousands of others were driven into deep rivers, others were driven into the heart of the desert to die. With the Syrians, the Greeks, and the Jews of Western Asia the Turks followed the same plan. Millions of people died.

If the survivors are not to perish utterly from the earth America must give to keep them alive. That is why America is being asked to give for their aid. That is who the Armenians are and that is something of good.

The campaign for the relief of these stricken people begins in Missouri, Feb. 3, and in a week 74 Eastern Missouri counties will raise \$250,000 while St. Louis is raising \$450,000 of the \$300,000,000 fund to be raised in America.

TONGUES OF CHILDREN HANG OUT LIKE DOGS

Letter Received By St. Louisian From a Kinsman in Syria Describes the Awful Conditions That Exist.

Evidence as to the horrible conditions that exist in the Near East is supplied in a letter that has recently been received by Josef R. Slay, 1105 Chouteau avenue, St. Louis, from his brother-in-law, a teacher in the schools at Hachet, Mt. Lebanon, Syria.

This letter was more than two months en route, and was the first that had been received since Turkey entered the World War, and practically closed Syria to intercourse with the outside world.

"We have had no help from the outside," writes the Syrian, "and what little we received from the crops was seized by the Turks. There are no doctors or nurses and if you do not die of starvation you die of disease."

"The tongues of my children and those of my neighbors hang out like those of dogs. I feed them a little bit at a time in an effort to sustain them."

"In our little village of 600, 150 men from 15 to 25 died in one day. There is no one to bury the dead. We lay the bodies on boards and the dogs drag them to the graveyards."

"Money is scarce. If you borrow \$5 you pay 10 cents per day interest, and for one bushel of wheat you return five bushels. Wheat flour is selling at 50 cents per pound, and is scarce at that."

This letter, written without a view to its publication, in a small way shows the conditions in the far-off Holy Land, conditions that the Armenian and Syrian Relief Campaign is designed to relieve. Already much has been done to provide relief. But the work is so large, and the distress so great, that America is called on to contribute \$300,000,000 to save these peoples.

The campaign to raise this fund has been fixed to begin Feb. 3 and end Feb. 10. Missouri has a quota of \$700,000 to raise and in each county an organization has been effected under the leadership of James R. Dunn, Immigration Commissioner, of St. Louis, and there is no doubt that Missouri will do its share in the great work.

HOW THE TURKS TRIED TO RUIN LITTLE ARMENIA

FAIR LAND RAVAGED BY MOSLEMS AND MILLIONS OF CHRISTIANS TORTURED.

AND GERMANY APPROVED

Tale of World's Greatest Tragedy Told in Ambassador's Morganthau's Official Report Appeals World.

It may not be generally known that Armenia at heart was an ally of the nations fighting Germany. The Turks claimed this from the beginning and the Germans approved the Turkish attitude. When Enver Pasha and the others of that red-handed crew at Constantinople proposed to "settle the Armenian question" by massacring the entire Armenian nation, Ambassador Wangerheim and Gen. Liman von Sanders of the German army, approved the bloody program.

The Turks asserted that the Armenians were aiding Russia, and saw to it that Armenian regiments were driven to slaughter. This was not killing them fast enough, so the Armenians were disarmed and to road building, and the Turkish soldiery was sent to wipe out the Armenian villages, countryside and city.

"They are traitors to Turkey and friends of the Allies," said the Turks, when neutral nations, the little helpless neutrals protested. It was the Turks' long-waited chance, his great opportunity to wipe out a race he has hated for a thousand years.

The world was ablaze. France and England were fighting for their lives against the friend of the Turks, the Kaiser of Germany. Now was the hour to forever stamp out the last of this hated breed of Christians. On this helpless nation was loosed all the hot savagery of the Turkish heart.

They succeeded so well that of all the millions of Armenians, of Greek Christians, and Syrians in the Ottoman empire, but 4,000,000 were left alive when the Turks were forced to surrender. A little more time and the Moslem would have finished off the last of his Christian and Jewish enemies.

These allies of ours are now starving. They must recall that the Turk himself has said that they were our allies. They must be helped if they are to live. America is being asked to give \$300,000,000 to save their lives. Seventy-four eastern Missouri counties are asked to give \$700,000.

It is not much money as "war drives" go and have gone. But it is enough. See to it that it is given: Your town and your county have a quota during the great Armenian and Syrian Relief Campaign, Feb. 3-10. It is not large and it should be met if there is any pity for God's own unfortunates left in the heart of America.

These people in the Near East are dying for the help that we, and we alone, can give.

SPLENDID ORGANIZATION

Red Cross Says Armenian and Syrian Relief Campaign Is Necessary.

The question has been asked why the Red Cross does not undertake the relief work in the Near East that is being done by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief.

The Red Cross found the machinery of relief already at work in the Near East—the missionaries, who know the people and speak their languages, and all official representatives of the United States had been organized by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief.

Channels of distribution were well established. And the Red Cross asked the committee to carry on all relief work in the Near East territory. In order that there be neither duplication nor lost motion. The territory is Asia Minor, the Caucasus, Armenia, Persia, and Northern Egypt.

The campaign to raise \$300,000,000 in America begins Feb. 3. The quota for Eastern Missouri is \$700,000 and the amount asked of this county is so small that it will likely be raised on the first day of the campaign.

INTERESTING GEOGRAPHY

Missouri Pupils Study Holy Land in Preparation for Relief Campaign.

Pupils in the public schools of some of the eastern Missouri counties will be given a special half-hour lesson in the geography of the Near East this month. The County Superintendents in these counties have endorsed the plan, and has instructed the teachers to prepare for the occasion, and be able to make the lesson instructive and entertaining.

The innovation is especially timely because of the Armenian and Syrian Relief Campaign, which will open Feb. 3 and close Feb. 10. The nation will raise \$300,000,000 in the brief campaign to relieve the distress that prevails in the Holy Land, where more than 4,000,000 Christians have been rendered homeless and helpless by the Turks. Missouri has but \$700,000 of this fund to raise, and the quota of each county is small.

Y. W. C. A. WORKER IS BIG SISTER

Industrial Woman's Service Club Brings Home to Girls in New Factory Community.

BLUE TRIANGLE MEANS CHEER

Club Stands for Hot Lunches, Clean Towels, Comfortable Cots, Parties, Games and Recreation to Girl Workers.

Katherine Holland Brown.

"My name is May Isabel Carnahan. I am eighteen years old, and I work in a big factory in Michigan. More than four hundred other girls work there too. I don't aim to tell you about our jobs. You can read about our work in the labor department reports. But I do aim to tell you about our Big Sister and of the things she has done for us."

"To begin with, our factory town isn't a town at all. It's a huge barn of buildings stuck down in the country nineteen miles from nowhere. There is a railroad siding, a station the size of a dry goods box, seven farmhouses and one general store and postoffice combined—it's pretty near as big as a hot tamale stand. And that's all. No Main street, no banks nor stores, no ice-cream parlors, not one solitary movie show, in all those nineteen miles. Lonesome? It's the ragged edge of desolation, that's what it is."

"I was one of the first carload of forty girls that was shipped up from Chicago. The factory was swarming with workmen putting in the machinery, and we girls couldn't begin work for a day or so, so we began hunting places to eat and sleep. That was a trifle that the employment folks hadn't thought of. The workmen were sleeping and eating in the cars that had brought them there, backed on the siding. Our only chance for beds and food was with those seven farmhouses, so we marched straight to the farmers' wives and asked for board and room."

Farmers' Wives Hospitable. "I will say that these women were kind and hospitable. They fixed it up between them to feed us forty girls, and they gave us good food too. But for rooms, that was the question. They could each spare one room. That meant sleep five or six in a room. But right then along came the boss of the factory and told us the machinery was ready and he'd expect us girls to work double shifts, night and day."

"He wanted to make use of every minute, you see. But that gave us our chance as to sleeping. We fixed it up with the farm folks that we'd work double shifts and sleep double shifts too."

"So we planned it. Three girls would use a room from eight at night till six the next morning. Then they'd hustle over to the factory, and the three girls who'd been working all night would take the room and sleep till afternoon. It wasn't any luxurious slumber, believe me. The farm women had so few sheets and pillow cases that most of us went without. And towels were scarce as diamonds on blackberry bushes. As to soap—well, the general store kept yellow bar soap, that kind that is so full of rosin you could use it to cork a ship. But we made out till the next three carloads of girls came rolling in. Then we went most distracted. Those poor girls had to sleep in tents and in the cars that the workmen had abandoned by this time, and they were lucky if they got a straw tick and a blanket. By this time it had turned raw cold, and maybe you know what late autumn nights in Michigan feel like. To cap the climax the farm folks cut down on food, and for a week it was potatoes and beans and mighty few beans at that."

Along Came a Miracle.

"But, right when we were about ready to quit our jobs and beat it for home, along came a miracle. Two quiet, businesslike women climbed down from the eastbound train one morning. With them came eight workmen, a carload of scantling and tarpaper, another carload of cots and blankets and pillows and sheets and towels—brand new blankets and beds—think of the glory of that!—and bushels of dishes and rolls of oilcloth and enough burlap to carpet the country. You won't believe me when I tell you that in ten days their workmen had a scantling-and-tarpaper shack put up and burlap tacked over the walls, and the Y. W. C. A. secretary and her helper had set up board tables and coffee kettles and were serving us the grandest hot lunches every day. And back behind the burlap screens were set those rows of clean cots, with enough cover to keep you warm the coldest night that ever blew, and a towel apiece for every single girl. Do you wonder that we all felt, as one girl put it, 'I'll wager the Fritz-Carleton has nothing on this!'"

"Who were these women? Why, Y. W. C. A. secretaries, of course. I'd think you'd know that without being told. All over the country wherever we girls have pitched in to make aeroplane cloth or overalls or munitions or canned goods you'll find a Y. W. C. A. secretary working harder than anybody else to make the girls comfortable and to keep them happy and well. Sometimes they haven't money enough to get all that we really need. But always they stretch every cent to make it do its level best for us. Do you wonder that we girl workers have learned to call the Y. W. C. A. our Big Sister—the very best Big Sister of all?"

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TETLEY JEWELRY CO.

LIVE STOCK MARKET

National Stock Yards, Jan. 14.

Receipts
Cattle 7,500
Hogs 13,500
Sheep 1,300

CATTLE.—The brisk tone of the trade for the past several weeks was instrumental in soliciting liberal shipping, and as a result the present week's supply is somewhat larger than could be conveniently handled at last week's high basis. As a result, barring very few exceptions, the trade closes lower on all varieties. The only kinds escaping the decline were the strictly good beef steers, which, through their scarcity, held steady. Common to medium killing steers are closing fully 15c to 25c lower than last week's best time, and while stocker and feeder steers showed a light decline, yet there is considerable activity for them at the prices. Canners, mixed stuff and butcher cattle also selling slowly, due to the fact that the majority of the receipts embrace these varieties, and current prices average 25c to 50c lower than last week's close.

HOGS.—In this department supply is also somewhat excessive with a general decline on all grades. The strictly fat good weight hogs, however, at the outside, will not average more than 25c lower than a week ago today, today's top being \$17.70; but the worst feature of the trade has been light pig stuff, and light mixed hogs or poor grade, which have been very plentiful, these ranging from \$1 to \$1.50 lower than last week's best time on the best selection, and \$2 to \$3 lower on the lightest and unfinished grades. This decline is only in line with what we mentioned in our letter of last week, and can be expected at any period when receipts happen to rule just a little burdensome, but regardless of this condition, prospects are as encouraging as they possibly can be, and unless something unforeseen takes place, we anticipate a good selling market right along, especially on the fat good weights. In spite of this, however, we advise buyers to keep close tab on the trade, and suggest frequent correspondence with us.

direct in regard to conditions, which may develop unexpectedly.

SHEEP.—Oversupplies also materialized in this department, and in line with the general weakness of the trade, prices averaged 50c lower. Trade this week has been about as slow as it was active last week, and at the high prices that have been in effect, it does not take much in the way of an oversupply to materially change the course of the trade.

National Live Stock Com. Co.

CORN SHOW WILL BRING OUT THE BEST SEED

Corn and small grain are arriving for the Liberty Corn Show which will be held in connection with Farmers' Week at the University of Missouri College of Agriculture January 20-24. This, the sixteenth annual show of the Missouri State Corn Growers' Association, promises to exceed the prospects of a few weeks ago. The fact that practically no corn shows have been held in the State seems now to be reacting favorably and many new exhibitors are becoming interested in the State show.

These shows annually call out the best the State has produced, and the fact that many sections are short of good corn is going to mean that those sections where corn escaped the droughts and hot winds will be well represented this year.

Farmers who have seed corn, or good seed wheat, oats, soybeans or cowpeas should make it a point to have the grain at this show not only for their own benefit, but in order to place it before those farmers who are in need of good seed.

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